

Ex-President Davis.

The waning fortunes of the Confederacy during the last part of 1864, and the earlier months of 1865, and which culminated in its final over-throw in May of the latter year, had served to render President Davis unpopular in the South. He was charged, unjustly we know, with all errors with all weaknesses and all insufficiencies, military, legislative and judicial, which were supposed to be the forerunners of our final defeat.

At present the most important amendment under consideration is the change of the basis of representation. It would seem from the votes already given, and from the indications thrown out by our Raleigh exchanges, that the representation in the Senate will be fixed by the taxation on the property basis, and that of the House of Commons by population.

Nothing is more natural than that the Southern people should universally sympathize with him, who is imprisoned and held as an expiatory sacrifice for the political sins of the whole South, growing out of a conflict of ideas upon the primary essence of our system of government—a conflict commenced with the origin of the Government itself, and perpetuated down to the overthrow of the Southern arms.

There have been several ineffectual attempts to adjourn sine die, and there is now a proposition to adjourn to a future day. The amendments to the Constitution made by the Convention to be submitted to the people in the meantime for their ratification or rejection.

Our people have a natural and commendable anxiety in regard to any news bearing upon the fate of the distinguished and unfortunate gentleman whose name heads this article. The reports from Washington bring us nothing definite concerning the release of ex-President Davis, except the refusal of Judge Underwood to bail him, and the action of Congress, asking the President to hold him in confinement until his trial.

Should the Government conclude to release him on bail, gentlemen of means and position at the North can be found in abundance, who will obligate themselves for the forthcoming of the distinguished prisoner, from an honest and open sympathy with his conduct and misfortunes, and not in the way of an advertisement or political card.

It should be decided that he must linger in lonely confinement in the gloomy recesses of the casemates of Fortress Monroe yet longer, from every household in this broad land, daily and nightly prayers will ascend to the Throne of Grace, from pious hearts, in behalf of the patriot Christian.

When I have been there in the summer I have found the sea breezes at Fortress Monroe, very refreshing. Underwood's reply.

We envy neither the head nor the heart of Judge Underwood. A heart so depraved, so filled with malignity as to gloat over the agonies of a dying man, belongs rather to a fiend than to a human being.

A dying man, dying by inches, by slow torture, dying from want of food and want of sleep, asks that he may be extended to him the right guaranteed by the law of the land.

The Convention.

This body continues to drag its slow length along, doing little or nothing, except tinkering with the State Constitution. As if imitating the example of the Congress of the United States, our Convention seems to have a passion for amending the Constitution. Never did a Revenue bill run the gamut of so many interested and sectional amendments, in times of the highest political excitement, as the Constitution of the State is now subjected to. Delegates, who are unable to write a fair sentence, are offering amendments with such rapidity and boldness as to strike with alarm the truly great constitutional lawyers of that body.

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Bishop Early's injuries were so severe that his friends thought it imprudent to bring him to Richmond, but removed him to the home of Mr. Cunliff, near the scene of the accident. The fears entertained by his friends that his wounds by reason of their severity and on account of his age and infirm health, would prove fatal, are somewhat relieved, by the telegraphic dispatch, stating that to-day, two days after the disaster, he is much improved. We trust that he may be spared for many years to his Church and the holy labors in which he is engaged.

Celebration of the Washington Literary Society of the University of Virginia. We have been honored by an invitation to be present at the annual celebration of this Society, to be held in the Public Hall of this University, on Wednesday evening, June 27th, 1866.

Mr. James S. Dunlop of Richmond, is orator of the occasion. We return our thanks to the Committee of Arrangements. Nothing would afford us more pleasure than to be present on this interesting occasion.

Anniversary of the Richmond Grays.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Richmond Grays was celebrated in Richmond on Tuesday last. Some twenty-five of the old members were present with about fifty invited guests. After getting through with the sumptuous dinner, many appropriate toasts were drunk in memory of the dead and in honor of the living, and each and all were eloquently responded to. Among others, Captain Daniel gave the "Old North State," which was received with three cheers and a tiger.

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Judgment was suspended upon the payment of all costs, and upon the defendants giving his personal recognizance, in the sum of \$500, for his appearance at this Court from term to term, until he is discharged.

Several cases were tried during the day yesterday, among which the trial of two white men named respectively, Diederich Shubert and Richard Welch, was the most important. The defendants were indicted for larceny, the property stolen being a mule. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but at the same time recommended the prisoners to the mercy of the Court.

A correspondent of the New York News, (P. W. A.) says that an association of the freedmen of Georgia, fearing foul play to the negroes who had been induced to leave Georgia for the southwest, sent a colored agent to look after them. The agent has returned, and reports that many of the emigrants referred to could not be found or heard from.

At this point I enquired of the President (of the colored association) who the parties were who are engaged in this trade. He replied, unhesitatingly, the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, who are located in the cities, and along the railways and lines of travel, and their friends and associates. He did not seem to believe that the Freedmen's Bureau had any hand in the matter, and left the impression on my mind that the trade was confined exclusively to the Federal agents and officers and their accomplices.

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STATE CONVENTION.

(COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.)

ADJOURNED SESSION.

TUESDAY, June 12th, Continued.

(We published yesterday the proceedings of the Convention on Tuesday, in part, from the Progress. To-day we complete the day's session from the Sentinel.—EWS. JOUR.)

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution. Mr. Moore of Wake, offered the following substitute for section 2, article III, which was adopted, after discussion.

"No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall be a native citizen of the State or shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years, shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a resident of the State for five years next before the day of election, and shall have therein a freehold in lands and tenements of the value of two thousand dollars."

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, article V, was amended by the addition of a section providing that every person holding office or voting shall be a white person.

Also, by the further addition of a section excluding office persons convicted of felony. Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend art. 7, by providing "that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation paid in due time." Adopted.

Mr. Buxton moved to amend sec. 4 of this article, by striking out the first clause and inserting the words—"No person shall ever be imprisoned for debt."

Mr. Buxton supported the amendment in an elaborate and able argument. Messrs. Phillips and Easton opposed the amendment on the ground that its adoption would protect from imprisonment fraudulent debtors and defaulting officials. As no one could now be imprisoned for debt unless there were a strong presumption of fraud, the amendment though doubtless intended only for the benefit of the honest debtor, would centre only to the protection of the dishonest.

Messrs. McCorkle, Winston and King, also opposed the amendment. Mr. McDonald, of Moore, addressed the Convention in his favor.

The question recurring, the amendment was rejected as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Brown, Bryan, Buxton, Foy, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Hodge, Logan, McDonald, of Moore, Richardson, Smith, of Wilkes, Stewart, and Swan—14.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Bagley, Baines, Berry, Bingham, Boyden, Bradley, Brickett, Burgin, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Cowper, Dick, Dickey, Dockery, Eaton, Ellis, Faircloth, Faulkner, Farris, Gahagan, Garrison, Garrett, Gilliam, Goullin, Harris, of Guilford, Hendrix, Hodges, Jones, of Johnston, Jones, of Davidson, Jones, of Henderson, Jones, of Rowan, Logan, Love of Jackson, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, Moore, of Chatham, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Wilkes, Stewart and Swan—31.

Mr. Rymun then offered as a substitute to the amendment, the original ordinance reported by the Committee on the basis, but before any action was taken.

The hour of three arrived and the Convention adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1866.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Satterthwaite was called to the chair by the President. Mr. Faulkner introduced a series of resolutions providing for holding the elections of Governor and members of the General Assembly in October next, so as to allow the Constitution to be practically voted on at the regular election day of August, which passed the first reading.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from a number of citizens of Caswell county, in favor of amnesty for offenses committed during the late war, which was read and referred to the committee on General Amnesty.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolutions of Mr. Faulkner, in regard to elections, and put them on their second reading.

Considerable discussion arose on the motion, participated in by Messrs. Conigland, in regard to the proposition, and Messrs. Starbuck, Caldwell, of Burke, Logan and others in favor.

The question was put and did not prevail, ayes 47, nays 54, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. McLaughlin, offered a resolution proposing to name a special committee to inquire in regard to certain bonds and other assets used in blockade running during the war, which was ordered to be printed.

(The following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Inquiry raised by a resolution introduced by Mr. Patterson, yesterday, in regard to the distillation of grain into spirits: Messrs. Patterson, Odum, Ward, Henry and Smith of Wilkes.)

Mr. Gilliam introduced an ordinance concerning amnesty, which he gave notice he would offer as an amendment to the ordinance already considered, reported by the Committee on amnesty, when that subject shall come up for consideration. He asked to have the ordinance printed and it was agreed to.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, introduced an ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham and Brunswick Companies, in regard to the election of directors, and was referred to a select committee of five, on which the Chair appointed Messrs. McDonald, of Chatham, McCorkle, Hodge, Love, of Chatham, and Warren.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from M. Cronly, and a memorial from Miss M. Robins, both of which were, on his motion, referred to the committee of Finance, without reading.

The hour of 10 having arrived, the Stay Law reported by Mr. Howard, for the committee, on Tuesday, was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Foy addressed the Convention generally on the stringency of pecuniary affairs and the consequent suffering of the people, and in favor of the ordinance proposed by him.

Mr. Howard advocated the ordinance as the best that could be devised to do justice to the creditor at the same time give the debtor a chance to pay his liabilities.

Mr. Grissom offered a proviso, requiring sales of real estate under execution to bring a price equal to the assessed value at the time of sale.

Mr. Ferebee defended the amendment, as called for by the condition of affairs, and the destitution caused by losses of property and depreciation of bank notes.

Mr. Caldwell thought the creditors had some claim to protection as well as debtors, and that widows and orphans were entitled to some relief at law.

Mr. Grissom, by consent, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Conigland thought that the ordinance thought to be amended so as to put judgment debtors on the same footing with others. He thought the condition of the times absolutely demanded some measure of relief, and the features of this ordinance were favorable to both debtor and creditor than any act that has yet been passed for the purpose.

Mr. Walkup offered an amendment to the third section, increasing the several payments.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Brooks, who did not believe the ordinance, if amended, would affect the matter.

The question was put and the amendment was rejected.

Sections 4 to 14 were read, and some unimportant amendments adopted.

To sec. 14 Mr. McKay, of Harnett, offered an amendment excluding the operation of the ordinance from debts contracted since May 1865.

To which Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, offered an amendment, "except for debts contracted by money loaned at a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum."

This amendment was rejected, and the question recurring on the amendment of Mr. McKay, of Harnett, it was adopted.

The second reading of the ordinance was continued to sec. 19, and various amendments adopted. During the consideration of the ordinance, Mr. King moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the motion was not agreed to, yeas 76, nays 76.

At three o'clock the Convention adjourned till the usual hour to-morrow.

SALARIES.—The largest salary paid any one man in New England is received by the agent of the Salisbury Woolen Mills, Newburyport, who has fifteen thousand dollars a year. The lowest salary was probably received by that Methodist clergyman who asserted that the Boston convention last week that his remuneration for the first year's preaching consisted of a new hat and a bushel of apples, while at present he was more fortunate, his salary amounting to about twenty-five dollars a year.

A woman named Mary Noblest, was arrested recently in Knox county, Ohio, for stealing great quantities of apples from a neighbor's orchard. It is said she stole the meat and then stole the Sunday school library to cook the meat with.

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